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SOUTHERN CONE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET AT UN

PY051138 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 4 Oct 79 pp 6, 7 FY

[Excerpt] Concluding a series of bilateral meetings, the foreign ministers of the Southern Cone met Tuesday night in the suite of Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor at the United Nations Hotel in New York.

The dinner given by the Argentine foreign minister for his colleagues from Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay has begun to be known as "the New York coincidence" in Latin American diplomatic circles, thus raising speculation that some type of political coordination among Buenos Aires, Santiago, Montevideo and Asuncion may have been worked out around the dinner table.

According to diplomatic sources, the gathering of Ministers Carlos Pastor, Hernan Cubillos, Adolfo Folle Martinez and Alberto Nogues did not result from a unilateral initiative. It resulted from the interest of the four foreign ministers in taking advantage of their stay in New York, where they are participating in the UN General Assembly, to hold a meeting for discussing matters of common concern.

As usual, the official press release gave little information about the subjects discussed during the dinner. Asked about the talk held in the suite of Minister Pastor, a source said: "Use your imagination and you can guess what the topics discussed were."

Following this suggestion, the best guess is that the subjects discussed were those that have been preoccupying higher circles of the four governments, that is, the process Latin America is undergoing, U.S. policy toward this region and other political questions resulting from the new situation.

The sources questioned said that "by coincidence" none of the four participating countries is a member of the Andean Pact and recalled that the nations of this regional organization have gone beyond the strictly economic area to enter in areas of continental politics. This organization, for example, played an important role in the outcome of the Nicaraguan crisis.

The transformation of the Andean Pact into a political factor is naturally an element which lends a special character to the current Latin American situation, which is moving toward progressive democratization. In different ways, that process is clearly not necessarily the same in the Southern Cone countries.

The new role of the Andean countries and Brazil's progressive departure from the positions held by the Southern Cone countries regarding the continent are driving factors for a new realinement of forces.

This new situation is well-known to the four foreign ministers who met in New York. The characteristics of the external problems which Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay face are basically similar regarding human rights.

For some time and at the initiative of Argentina, rumblings have been made in Santiago, Montevideo and Asuncion in order to coordinate positions at the international forums to act as counterweights to the positions adopted by the Andean countries, which have similarities with U.S. State Department policy on the question of human rights and democratization in Latin America.

URUGUAY'S FOLLE MARTINEZ DENIES 'SOUTHERN CONE BLOC'

PY041714 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1321 GMT 4 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (NA)--Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle Martinez denied today that a "Southern Cone bloc" has been formed during his meeting with the foreign ministers of Paraguay, Chile and Argentina. He admitted during a radio interview, however, that "there are points of agreement among them."

Folle Martinez and the other ministers, Carlos Pastor of Argentina, Hernan Cubillos of Chile and Alberto Nogues of Paraguay, met in New York yesterday outside the UN meetings they are attending. According to a report by a Buenos Aires newspaper, the possibility existed that the four foreign ministers' meeting ended in an agreement in principle described as a "Southern Cone bloc."

Folle Martinez, who made his remarks from New York to Radio Splendid in Buenos Aires, said: "As I see it, this is not a bloc. At no time did any of the participants express a desire to form blocs or anything like that."

The Uruguayan foreign minister explained: "What happens is that there are agreements in the points of view on problems currently affecting the world, particularly in Latin America."

He added: "This is why we meet to exchange ideas, but it does not mean in any way that a bloc is being formed."

Folle, who spoke on the program "Voices of the Great Country," said that "problems and concerns of an economic nature" and "difficulties and barriers confronting our exports" are factors which unite the four countries' governments.

He said: "In this regard, I can say that there is almost complete agreement among all Latin American countries, including the Carribbean countries, that we must focus all our efforts in the same direction to overcome these problems, something which would benefit the welfare of our peoples."

He said that the meeting with the Argentine foreign minister "was held in an open, frank and cordial environment."

HARMONIZATION OF ITAIPU, CORPUS PROJECTS ESTABLISHED

PY011453 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Sep 79 p 25 PY

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Argentinia, Brazil and Paraguay will formalize the tripartite agreement on the harmonization of the hydroelectric projects of Itaipu and Corpus on the first available date after the visit which Peruvian President Morales Bermudez will make to Brazil in the second half of October. The terms of the agreement have been established, independent of what Foreign Ministers Saraiva Guerreiro, Carlos Pastor and Alberto Nogues will discuss in New York this week.

The final agreement on positions was reached at a secret second-level meeting held in Foz de Iguazu, an agreement reached when Brazil, through domestic negotiations, agreed to give up the 2 additional turbines added to the 18 originally planned for the Itaipu Dam. The next step was to convince the Paraguayan partners, who were still enthusiastic about the idea of increasing the number of turbines at Itaipu to 20.

In return--but for diplomatic reasons, not described as such--Argentina agreed to allow greater flexibility to the Itaipu operation, adjusting the Corpus project to operate in the future in harmony with the variation of the flow of the Parana River on the following stretch. The variation of the river's water depth could oscillate between 2 and 3.5 meters, according to whether Itaipu is operating on a 24-hours-per-day basis or at peak-demand hours.

The possible agreement on nuclear cooperation with Argentina--already admitted as possible by the Itamaraty spokesman himself--will serve, from the very moment of the agreement, as an absolute guarantee that neither of the two countries will have the intention of building nuclear weapons to attack the other.

ANDEAN PACT SEEKS AMAZON COOPERATION WITH BRAZIL

PY031207 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Oct 79 PY

[Text] According to a press report released in Panama this afternoon, the presidents of Venezuela, Peru, Colombia and Bolivia and the foreign minister of Ecuador today acknowledged that cooperation among their respective countries and Brazil in the Amazon region will be highly significant for the future of South America.

Thus, they designated Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez to initiate contacts to link Brazil with the Andean Pact during his next official visit to Brazil. Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru are the members of the Andean Pact which today signed in Panama the 'Panama declaration', in which they expressed this concern. Of these countries, only Ecuador has no borders with Brazil.

RIVER PLATE FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET 4-6 DECEMBER

PY031417 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1030 GMT 2 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (TELAM)--The 11th meeting of the foreign ministers of the River Plate Basin will be held from 4 to 6 December 1979, the Inter-Governmental Committee of the River Plate Basin--made up of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay--reported tonight.

The agenda includes the consideration of the committee report evaluating the evolution of regional projects being carried out.

The meeting will also study other projects which may be submitted by the foreign ministries of the member countries.

The meeting, according to the procedures of the ministries of the River Plate Basin and by invitation of our country's foreign minister, Carlos W. Pastor, will be held in Buenos Aires. This is the third time Argentina will serve as host of the conference.

REPORTAGE ON FORMER DEPUTY CORPS COMMANDER'S PRISON SENTENCE

Beginning of Sentence

PY051713 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1620 GMT 5 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 5 Oct (NA)--Reliable sources disclosed today that the former III Corps Deputy Commander Brig Gen Jorge Maradona, will be taken to Bahia Blanca today to serve the 60-day sentence issued by his superiors.

Arrival in Bahia Blanca

PY052330 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2130 GMT 5 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 5 Oct (TELAM)--Brig Gen Jorge Maradona, former deputy commander of the III Corps, arrived in this city this afternoon. Spokesmen of the V Corps, with headquarters in Villa Floresta, confirmed the arrival of the military chief of about 1600 by plane. General Maradona was taken to the Bahia Blanca garrison where he will serve the term imposed on him by Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola for his participation in the events that took place in Cordoba last weekend.

CAMPORA'S WIFE HOLDS GOVERNMENT LIABLE FOR HIS FATE

PY090153 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1939 GMT 6 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (LATIN)--The wife of former President Hector Campora said today that she will hold the Argentine military government responsible for the consequences of its refusal to let Campora go to Mexico. Maria Acevedo de Campora made this charge in a statement she read to the press in her residence this afternoon.

I hold the military government responsible for the consequences its unjustified, stubborn refusal to let my husband travel to Mexico may have on his health, she said. The situation has worsened as a result of the disease my husband has been suffering for a month and which can in no way be adequately treated inside an embassy, Mrs Campora added.

GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL UNION FUNDS FOR ANOTHER YEAR

PY050035 Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 4 Oct 79 p 24 PY

[Text] In accordance with Law No 22,081 issued today by the presidency's Public Information Secretariat, the government will continue to control the direction, administration and handling of funds of labor union associations for another year. The law maintains the suspension on Article 18 of Law No 20,615 of the labor union association--which prohibits government intervention in these associations--effective 1 October and for a period of 1 year.

Article 18, which has been suspended for the third time, reads: "The government will not intervene in the direction and administration of labor union associations under this law, especially in restricting the handling of union funds with the exception of institutional normalization situations which are provided for."

A message attached to the draft bill states that "the proposed suspension is aimed at the fulfillment of the objectives established in previous laws which, although successful, have not been able to establish a complete normalization and removal of distortive factors that caused the drafting of those laws."

OPPOSITION LEADER ARRAES GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

PY052043 Paris AFP in Spanish 0242 GMT 5 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 4 Oct (AFP)--Miguel Arraes, one of the main leaders of the Brazilian opposition, appeared here today as a factor of unity among the different tendencies hostile to the military regime. At a press conference held on the day of his arrival in this capital, Arraes said: "I believe very much in the unity of the people. The political structures should be united for the sake of that unity."

The political leader said he has not made an enemy of former Rio Grande do Sul Governor Leonel Brizola. He said: "We are friends; we have never stopped the dialog. There are differences of method and thought between us. We want to organize a party--the Labor Party--and I feel that the unity must be maintained." Arraes, who returned to Brazil on 15 September after 14 years in exile, indicated that a meeting with Brizola is "possible," but that so far no date has been set. He indicated, however, that "perhaps soon" he will meet with Lula (the nickname of union leader Luis Ignacio da Silva).

He also recalled that in 1962 he was elected governor of the State of Pernambuco through a "popular front" made up of all the opposition forces: Catholics, protestants, communists and socialists. According to Arraes, the government" has already taken a step backwards in its political relaxation policy" by denying the existence of the National Student Union [UNE], and by the fact that Planning Minister Delfim Neto claimed that the workers are responsible for current inflation.

Arraes also harshly criticized government measures designed to facilitate the investment of foreign capital in the country for the development of Brazil. "The work of the Brazilian people" must be the main development factor, he stated. He also stated that he has no ambitions to become the leader of a party or of a political faction in case the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB]--the only legal opposition party--disappears. He concluded: "I will continue fighting with those who make up part of the popular resistance."

Joins Democratic Movement

PY061657 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Former Pernambuco Governor Miguel Arraes yesterday signed the appropriate card that makes him a member of the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] in a ceremony held at the Nereu Ramos Auditorium of the Chamber of Deputies. The following is Carlos Rodrigues' report from Brasilia: The ceremony was attended by MDB President Ulysses Guimaraes and opposition leaders. Arraes made the following statement on his decision to join the MDB:

[Begin recording] Some may regard as useless or hasty my decision to join a party which is facing the threat of dissolution instead of waiting until the government implements its intentions, since the necessary draft resolutions are already being prepared at ministerial cabinet meetings. Under the circumstances, it would seem much easier simply to not take a position at this time. But, Mr President, my decision is aimed precisely at protesting the act of force which is in the making, although my action may not be enough to prevent it. As an ordinary citizen I have no way to stop anyone from having ample, almost unlimited powers within the government machinery. [end recording] The Nereu Ramos Auditorium was crowded with politicians and laymen.

CUBILLOS NOTES UN REACTION TO EXTRADITION CASE

PY061712 Paris AFP in Spanish 1626 GMT 6 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 6 Oct (AFP)--It was said here today that the Chilean court decision which rejected the extradition of three Chilean officers involved in the "Letelier case," did not have any impact at the United Nations.

Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos, who returned to his country after attending the 34th UN General Assembly, said that the publicity surrounding the case did not affect his participation at the international forum. Cubillos added that "in the United States there is a sector of opinion which believes that the extradition case and the decision adopted by the Supreme Court are strictly judicial matters in which the government has no competence." "Another sector," he added, "believes the Chilean court decision has political characteristics."

During his 1-week stay in New York, Foreign Minister Cubillos held meetings with many foreign ministers from other parts of the world as well as with U.S. officials. Answering a question, Cubillos said that "during the meeting of Southern Cone ministers Chile made it quite clear that it does not promote or support bloc-oriented policies."

PINOCHET WANTS PASSPORT FALSIFICATION INVESTIGATED

PY052250 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1727 GMT 5 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 5 Oct (LATIN)--President Augusto Pinochet has ordered military courts to investigate the involvement three officers of the Chilean Army may have had in the falsification of passports. These officers have been accused by the U.S. Government of conspiracy to kill former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier in 1976.

'Government Sources' on Inquiry

PY061629 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Reliable government sources have reported that there is an error in the statement attributed to Jose Maria Eyzaguirre, president of the second chamber of the Supreme Court, who said that the president ordered an inquiry into proceedings--at present in the hands of the Santiago Second District Military Court--concerning officers Manuel Contreras, Pedro Espinoza and Armando Fernandez Larios.

The same sources added that the president ordered an inquiry concerning passports and other matters. It was noted, however, that the other issues of the case have already been resolved by the investigation carried out by the Supreme Court. Consequently, only the matter of passports remains. When asked what was the intention of this statement, the sources answered that it was either to undermine the Supreme Court decision or to serve the interests of other persons or other countries. Moreover, the sources added, if there is additional evidence, another inquiry will be held, but, taking into account the evidence we have, things will stay as they are. It was explained that Judge Eyzaguirre made this statement as a private citizen.

GUERRILLAS CHALLENGE GOVERNMENT, STAGE NEW ATTACKS

PA061707 Paris AFP in Spanish 1606 GMT 6 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Oct (AFP)--Leftist guerrilla groups have stepped up their urban and rural activities in an apparent challenge to the government, which has admitted that although it has disbanded some groups, it has not completely eradicated them, observers noted here today. In the last few hours various subversive groups staged attacks in the regions, seizing some peasant communities, occupying a radio station, bombing an army convoy and attacking several vehicles. However, the extremists received some of their own medicine from the regular army, which arrested 10 members of the Marxist 19 April Movement (M-19) in Bucaramanga, capital of the northeastern department of Santander. All of those arrested are leaders of the Union of Workers of Colombia (UIC). It was announced that they will be tried by an oral court martial. Carlos Villamil, who is regarded as the second in command in the M-19 movement, was also arrested. He was working in a hospital in Bucaramanga under an assumed name.

The guerrilla activities were resumed on Tuesday when two army trucks were blow up near the town Puerto Berrio, in the northwestern department of Antioquia. Seven soldiers and two civilians were killed. As a result of this incident, the most serious in recent times, some 100 persons were arrested in Puerto Berrio and charged with aiding the guerrillas of the Communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), which claimed credit for the attack. One of those arrested is Dario Arango, a communist councilman. Later, three hooded members of the M-19 took over the Radio Sur radio station in the town of Pitalito in the southeastern province of Huila and after subduing the radio operator, broadcast a recording with slogans of their movement. For its part, the army disclosed 48 hours later it had located an explosive in the installations of the Defense Ministry in Bogota that is similar to one which the Trotskiyist Workers Self-Defense Movement (MAO) set off some days ago in the former office of present Justice Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra.

On Friday, 30 September, FARC guerrillas attacked a refreshment distribution truck in Caqueta Province in the southeast and took approximately $10,000 but did not harm the driver. They later fled to the mountains, making pursuit difficult. On the same day, members of the pro-Castro National Liberation Army (ELN) forcibly occupied the peasant town of Playa Rica, in the southeastern province of Cauca, shot and killed worker Dorancen Rivera and stole foodstuffs and medicines. The FARC also almost simultaneously attacked the town of Villalobos, also in Cauca Province, and after subduing several policemen, whose weapons they took, they harangued the inhabitants and distributed subversive propaganda.

Meanwhile, in Bogota, the army announced that next week two courts martial will be initiated against some 240 guerrillas, including two male and one female Uruguayans. Military spokesmen indicated that 180 of these individuals will be present at the trials, while the others will be tried in absentia for subversive activities in Bogota and other parts of the country. The military trials will be held at La Picota Jail in this capital, where prisoners are held under strict security measures. Most of the guerrillas who will be tried belong to the M-19 movement. They were arrested after a group of their comrades stole over 7,000 weapons from a military depot here, entering through an 80-meter tunnel.

Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay himself said a few days ago that the subversive movement in Colombia had been dismantled, but not eradicated. He said that the constant attacks being carried out by the guerrillas force the government to continue vigorous actions against them. Military sources calculated that there are no more than 3,000 guerrillas in Colombia, a figure said to be insignificant considering that the country has 27 million inhabitants.

M-19 Attack on Radio Station

PA060340 Paris AFP in Spanish 0252 GMT 6 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Oct (AFP)--Three masked guerrillas of the Marxist 19 April Movement (M-19) tonight occupied a radio station in the town of Pitalito, 700 km southwest of here, it was officially reported.

Huila Governor Hernando Suarez Cleves told AFP that the masked men overpowered a technician of Radio Sur and broadcast a cassette with revolutionary slogans. The governor said the guerrillas left the station before the police or army arrived. He said when the guerrillas "were in the street they fired shots into the air." The shots alarmed the townspeople, but I can state that the guerrillas did not clash with the police, who have now reestablished order, the governor added. According to the official report, the guerrillas left a large amount of subversive propaganda but did not harm the technician. The governor said the security forces of Pitalito, a rural town with a population of 30,000, are looking for the guerrillas, who fled under cover of darkness.

16 POPULAR LIBERATION ARMY MEMBERS ARRESTED

PA071850 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The process to eliminate guerrillas is making headway in the country following deadly blows dealt by the army in Santander, Antioquia, Tolima and the eastern plains. In a firm reaction by the military forces to surprise incursions by seditious groups and minor attacks on state security bodies, guerrilla groups are being systematically eliminated. The National Defense Ministry called the arrest of 16 guerrillas in Meta instrumental in eliminating the Popular Liberation Army groups which operate under the name the Guadalupe Salcedo Front, after a well-known guerrilla from the plains area in the 1950's.

TURBAY AYALA CONCEDES SUBVERSION STILL EXISTS

PA051607 Paris AFP in Spanish 1425 GMT 5 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Oct (AFP)--The Colombian Government today concedes that, although it has smashed subversion,it has not managed to eliminate it with the implementation of severe security statutes. President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, who enacted the statutes at the beginning of his administration in August 1978 to repress guerrilla groups and common criminals, made the statement.

He said that the guerrilla action indicates that subversion, which was smashed to preserve the country's institutions, has not been completely eliminated. He announced that the government will continue its present policy which, without restricting freedom or disregarding fundamental rights, imposes orders so the goals of development, tranquil coexistence and peace may be attained. Turbay Ayala said the repression of subersion will continue unabated and that the recent acts of violence staged by guerrillas groups are an unmistakeable demonstration that the struggle for legal order must continue.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES--Bogota, 30 Sep--A Central Bank report states that Columbia's international reserves reached $3.56 billion in the first 8 months of this year, the highest ever accumulated in Columbia's history. Consequently, states the report, the surplus in this year's commercial balance will amount to 237 million as compared to 99 million in 1978. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1602 GMT 30 Sep 79 PA]

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES U.S. REACTION TO SOVIET TROOPS

PA080207 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 7 Oct 79 p 4-A PA

[Mario Augusto Rodriguez column: "Gunboat Diplomacy"]

[Excerpts] 1. TASS Reports

In an exceptionally good choice of words, the Soviet news agency TASS has described as "gunboat diplomacy" the policy carried out by the government of U.S. President Jimmy Carter regarding the case of Soviet troops engaged in a training mission in Cuba, free territory of America.

2. Free Cuba

Within this concept, the United States has refused to accept that Cuba is a free and sovereign nation capable of exercising its right to choose its friends and partners. What has happened in Cuba is simply that Cuba--a free, sovereign and independent country, master of its own destiny--requested military aid from the Soviet Union in order to improve its armed forces. This military preparation is necessary, because the United States is not only promoting and encouraging attacks against Cuba's security and independence but is directly and officially participating in plans and operations to invade and intervene in that Caribbean country. It is only logical and natural for Cuba to go wherever necessary to find the aid necessary to defend itself from the U.S. military offensive if the United States is going to maintain an attitude of constant hostility and aggression.

3. Guantanamo

In this regard, it is timely to recall that the United States has occupied part of Cuban territory for many years. The Guantanamo Naval Base--snatched away by using the big stick diplomacy which for many years squeezed Cuba's natural and human resources in order to satisfy the insatiable greed of the U.S. giant--is an opprobious remnant of Yankee imperialism. There are more U.S. Armed Forces in Guantanamo than were invited to the island by the government of Fidel Castro. [as published] The U.S. Armed Forces are there by force, against the will not only of Fidel Castro's government, but of most of the island's inhabitants. They are clearly and undoubtedly invading armed forces whose presence represents an act of aggression which not only tramples on Cuba's sovereign rights but also on the principles of nonintervention which supposedly govern inter-American relations. It must be clearly and precisely established that as long as its troops occupy Cuban, Panamanian or any other territory against the will of the invaded nations, the United States has no legal or moral authority to criticize the presence of foreign forces in any country.

4. Mission Impossible

It just so happens that the United States has converted itself into the guardian of the rights and interests not only of Latin America but all nations. The United States wants everyone to believe that it has an apostolic mission to guard global independence, sovereignty and democracy. However, it is naturally a case of independence, sovereignty and democracy subjected to the interests of the guardian country. The U.S. Government is not worried or concerned about the fact that in some of the countries which it protects, supports and arms, human rights are violated, liberty is suppressed, people are exploited, humiliated and tortured and the workers and middle class are tyrannized and abused as long as these countries allow the United States to monopolize their resources and industries. In order to maintain their privileged position, U.S. troops are there ready to threaten, attack and invade just as they have done in Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Cuba, South Korea, Vietnam and many other countries.

5. Aggression

For this reason, when Cuba--exploited and humiliated by the U.S. for many years--sought Soviet assistance and cooperation, the Washington government felt that its interests were being harmed. It used its political, economic and military power to force almost all Latin American countries to impose a blockade against the Cuban people. Now, when most of Latin America has recognized Cuba's independent and sovereign rights, the United States continues to block the Cuban nation and to believe that Cuba belongs to it and that any political, economic or military aid that Cuba receives represents a threat against the United States. President Carter himself has reached the extreme of announcing his intention to increase and strengthen U.S. military power in the Caribbean as a reprisal against the Soviet military aid which Cuba needs to protect its interests, which are being repeatedly threatened by the United States. This is gunboat diplomacy, the diplomacy of the big stick, the diplomacy of imposition advocated and supported by President Carter, who has said so much about human rights and democracy.

6. Explanation

However, I must note that President Carter's contradictory attitude can be traced to the domestic political problems besetting him. The persistence of powerful individuals with imperialist minds, who feel disappointed because of the uncontrollable deterioration of U.S. military and economic power, is forcing President Carter, who is on the verge of an electoral campaign, to adopt attitudes which please those sectors whose votes he needs. It was the same pressure exerted by extremists of the political right which forced President Carter to break his promise to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea. It was the same pressure which imposed arbitrary limitations on the legislation implementing the Torrijos-Carter treaties. And it is the same pressure which now is forcing him to convert the presence of several thousand Soviet troops in Cuba into an alleged threat to a country, such as his, which maintains military forces which are so large that they use up most of the national budget.

AMBASSADOR RETURNS TO NICARAGUA DUE TO 'SECURITY' PROBLEMS

PA082148 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 5 Oct 79 p 5-A PA

[From "La Libreta de los Reporteros" column]

[Text] Dr Marcel Salamin and his closests aides in the Panamanian Embassy in Managua are in Panama for an indefinite period of time. The security situation in Managua has become serious and it is better to avoid trouble.

SANDINISTS COMPLETE MILITARY TRAINING; TORRIJOS PRESENT

PA060228 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0009 GMT 6 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 5 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Seventy-three Nicaraguan Sandinist youths ended a 5-week military training course here today. The youths received graduation certificates from Panamanian National Guard Chief Gen Omar Torrijos. The Sandinists received theoretical and practical classes at Ft Cimarron of the Panamanian National Guard in what is the first phase of a training program the Panamanian National Guard is providing to the Sandinist army.

Lt Col Ruben Dario Paredes, also a member of the staff, stressed the efforts both the Panamanian and Nicaraguan "processes" are undertaking to overcome the underdevelopment and abandonment of some sectors of the Nicaraguan and Panamanian peoples.

NATIONAL GUARD REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR ROYO POLICIES

PA081619 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 7 Oct 79 pp 1, 18 PA

[Excerpts] "Let no one be deceived. We who promoted a number of social changes for the sake of the majority of the needier Panamanians, even though we have retreated to our garrisons, are still loyal to our solemn oath to be guarantors of the revolutionary process, its achievements and His Excellency President Dr Aristides Royo's administration, which the armed forces definitely support." This statement was made by Lt Col Ruben D. Parades, deputy chief of the National Guard General Staff, to foreign newsmen after addressing a graduation ceremony at Fort Cimarron for Nicaraguan policemen. Newsmen gave top billing to Commander in Chief Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera's attendance.

"Those guardsmen who are the children of nurses, teachers, workers and housewives view with sadness and with some indignation the way certain citizens are indifferent to and even opposed the most important and longed-for Panamanian patriot event, that is, the beginning of the definitive achievement of our national independence. We truly regret how some Panamanians are overtly trying to confuse and take advantage of professional groups, placing their own political and personal interests before all else with ulterior motives. And I say regret because, unfortunately, these people seem to prefer their intransigence to the clean use of the rules of the game which are the route to the firmest political coexistence among Panamanians, along which route votes will be respected and upheld as the armed institution has vowed."

"Let these people know also that we guardsmen continue watching over the Panamanian revolutionary process so that it will follow the guidelines set forth by our commander in chief without violence or extremes and that, as good Panamanians, we also value highly the sacrifice of our many fellow citizens who laid down their lives for national dignity at various times."

Parades greeted 73 Nicaraguan youths who studied basic police courses within the framework of the assistance our armed institution is providing to the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction in this field. He told the Nicaraguan graduates: "We have profound respect for Nicaragua's right to choose its type of government and we will never impose our pattern. The two nations and governments will have their critics, but as long as we continue working for our homelands, we will remain upright and dignified. Our political processes will have domestic and foreign enemies, but, as has been noted, governments are not toppled because they are bad but because they are weak, and the governments of Panama and Nicaragua are not bad, let alone weak."

Concluding, Colonel Parades told newsmen: "In their graves and from immortality, our martyrs can rest assured that the National Guard remains firm and vigilant, far above and beyond the irresponsible intrigues of some people whose conduct is insidious, selfish and unpatriotic. The National Guard is aware of the many changes still to be made in the coming decades; that will be the task of much better and better-trained Panamanians than we are. Let no one delude himself or be deceived."

"The National Guard stands by President Royo and his administration's work and nothing can separate us from this pledge and constitutional mandate or from respecting the country's established political apparatus."

PRD MANIFESTO WARNS OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY PLOT

PA081808 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 8 Oct 79 p 3-B PA

[Manifesto of the Democratic Revolutionary Party]

[Text] A violent counterrevolutionary escalation, which the oligarchy and the country's most reactionary sectors have been planning for years, has emerged again alongside our people's historic entrance into the former Canal Zone.

The Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) Will Always Support Educators

The PRD does not conceal its sympathy for the unionist content that originally served as a banner for the Panamanian educators' movement. Thousands of educators are in our party's ranks. Thousands of educators have helped lay the groundwork for our national liberation program. Nevertheless, it is no longer a secret that the movement's current leadership has surrendered to the manipulations of the extreme right and extreme left, and is now seeking objectives totally alien to the teachers' and professors' demands.

The Oligarchy Agitates Popular Discontent

This is not the first time that a struggle for just demands supported by our people's honest sectors has been diverted from its authentic objectives by the politicians of old and the new fascists. On this occasion the oligarchy is trying to fan the discontent that exists among certain sectors of the people and the middle classes in order to confuse them and make them oppose their own interests. They are taking advantage of the people's real problems, which they themselves helped create, to achieve a confrontation with the government rather than find solutions to the people's needs.

Collaborators and "Friends" of What?

What significance can the support of a handful of Chamber of Commerce directors have for the teachers' demands? Is it not perhaps symptomatic that our people's secular enemies are now, at this moment, pretending to be their most obsequious collaborators and "friends?" Are they not perhaps the ones who, taking advantage of the thousand and one guarantees offered them by the revolutionary government so they would invest in our country and generate work sources, limited themselves to establishing easy businesses in order to rob Panamanians and then deposited their dollars in foreign banks? Have they perhaps now become sensitive to something other than the sound of their cash registers? This group is dragging its institution toward a dangerous political adventure.

They are trying to recover political power in order to distribute among themselves the benefits derived from the Torrijos-Carter treaties, in order to eliminate the people's power and the labor code, to put an end to the agrarian reform, suppress our country's independent international policy and prevent the best collective use possible of our natural resources--such as the canal, our copper mines and the national land--now that our development plans are underway.

Business Sectors Do Not Want Chaos

The policy upheld by a number of Chamber of Commerce directors betrays in turn the patriotic business sectors and the investment sectors interested in participating in the country's development. For them, chaos does not represent any kind of guarantee. It is also necessary to denounce the suspicious participation of certain doctors, who have now become counter-revolutionaries and are promoting a purely political strike. What explanation can there be for their criminal action of suspending the public health services while on the other hand they profit from their private clinics? Is it honest to use the people's health as an instrument of political pressure?

The complicity between the fascists and the educators' leaders, who were appointed by the "finger" method, prevents educators from reaching reasonable agreements with the national government. That leadership is deliberately leading the educators' struggle toward a dead-end street because it is not interested in finding a solution and has subordinated any solution in the interests of fascist sedition, sacrificing in the process more than 500,000 students, whose school year is already endangered.

Educators Must Not Serve as Cannon Fodder

Intransigent slogans of the type "now or never" and "everything or nothing" only serve to mask the desire not to reach any solution to the labor problem, using teachers and professors as cannon fodder to rob the Panamanian people of their conquests. They are betraying their rank and file, who want solutions rather than violence. Why should teachers and professors become pawns of the oligarchy in its traditional counter-revolutionary adventure? When have teachers been the instruments of political groups which have traditionally been enemies of the people?

The PRD is committed to militantly strengthening the democratic project proposed by General Torrijos. Therefore, we view all destabilizing maneuvers and conspiratorial plots as an attack on the country's democratization process. They--the counter-revolutionary conspirators--are the ones seeking to violate democracy and this has a single name--fascist dictatorship.

Immediate Task: To Defeat the Counterrevolution

We have therefore come face to face with conspiracy against the people. It is necessary to mobilize all our rank and file in order to define the present moment. Internal and international reaction will not be able to hinder the people's struggle for greater well-being and happiness. The conspiracy by our country's internal and external enemies has already placed the [government's] soft-handed policy toward traitorous and reactionary sectors in a crisis. We demand that the national government act firmly and stop its policy of concessions and conciliatory gestures toward the extreme right and of considerations toward the ultraleft, because fascism cannot be convinced through reasoning.

We remind the enemies of the people that governments do not fall because they are either good or bad, but because they are weak; and ours is not a bad government. It is a strong government at the service of the people. We exhort the Panamanian people to organize and mobilize in order to stop and defeat this counterrevolutionary conspiracy.

[Signed] National Executive Committee, Democratic Revolutionary Party.

RUMORS OF GENERAL STRIKE TO SUPPORT TEACHERS REPORTED

PA050343 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2107 GMT 4 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpts] Panama City, 4 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian elementary and high school teachers, after rejecting the government's conciliatory offer, which they considered insufficient, today reiterated their decision to continue the strike they started over a month ago and began preparations for a great march next Tuesday.

In the meantime other organizations are meeting to consider the possibility of joining the teachers strike in support of their salary and political demands.

The political opposition is not concealing its desire to take advantage of the teachers movement. There are rumors of a general strike, which could have unforeseen consequences.

ROYO PROPOSES COMMITTEE TO STUDY EDUCATIONAL REFORM

PA060312 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpts] President Royo this afternoon sent a note to Education Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes asking him to set up a national committee to discuss educational reform. Following is the full text of the letter which President Royo sent to the education minister today:

Mr Minister: Interest was expressed in a communique issued by the Cabinet Council of 3 October in having all of the country's sectors participate in the discussion and revision of the educational reform plan, an intention which the undersigned has expressed on a number of occasions, because it is our government's hope that Article 87 of the political constitution will be adequately fulfilled, with the participation of all society. This article states the following: "Panamanians are entitled to a democratic and scientific education, the purpose of which will be to instill in the student a national awareness based on a knowledge of science, technology and culture, on work habits, on his participation in the process of economic development and on social justice and human solidarity." For all the above reasons I propose that you organize a national committee for discussion of educational reform so that all aspects that have any relation to the formation of human resources may be duly analyzed, discussed and evaluated by all sectors that make up the national community. To this effect, it would be advisable to have educators, parents, students, workers, businessmen, peasants, professionals and, in short, all Panamanians wishing to patriotically express their concerns or make suggestions aimed at improving education, contribute their efforts to this national committee, either through their respective organizations or individually. Since there is such interest in the educational reform topic and since its contents are sometimes not well known and at other times are criticized, we feel it would be advisable to stop all activities connected with the implementation [of the educational reform] in educational matters until this process of discussion, revision and improvement of the national education is fulfilled within a set period of time.

With the certainty that all good Panamanians will heed your convocation, I remain cordially yours, [Signed] Aristides Royo, President of the Republic.

Groups To Name Representatives

PA081314 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 7 Oct 79 p 1-A PA

[Communique issued by the education minister]

[Text] Under instructions from the president of the republic, the education minister asks the teachers organizations, particularly the Authentic Independent Teachers Movement, the Association of High School Teachers of the Republic of Panama and the Association of Private School Educators as well as the National Church Commission for Education, and the various civic, student, religious, social, peasant, professional, labor and parent organizations to appoint representatives so the national committee for discussion of the educational reform can be organized and all sectors of the national community can analyze, discuss and evaluate it. The name of the representative appointed by each of the organizations mentioned above must be submitted to the office of the deputy education minister, Prof Clara Nimia de del Vasto, before 1630 on Wednesday 10 October in order to install the national committee for discussion of educational reform as soon as possible.

[Signed] Gustavo Garcia de Paredes, Education Minister, Panama, 6 October 1979.

COSTA RICA

COMMUNIST LEADER RAPS U.S. ON SOVIET TROOPS ISSUE

FL062101 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2049 GMT 6 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of the Costa Rican Communist Party, has charged that U.S. warmongering circles are trying to maintain a pocket of tension in the Caribbean. The communist leader pointed out that President Carter could do nothing except remain silent concerning statements by President Fidel Castro to U.S. journalists to the effect that the presence of Soviet personnel in Cuba is not a recent one and goes back many years.

Mora Valverde said that Carter's decision to strengthen U.S. troops in the Caribbean region is an electoral maneuver but he warned that such military measures actually are a declaration of war on peoples of the area. Lastly, he referred to the economic interests that encourage that close relationship between the U.S. Pentagon and the U.S. war industry to make the Caribbean a pocket of a world war.

PAPER SAYS CARTER PROMOTING ESCALATION IN CARIBBEAN

PA050428 Paris AFP in Spanish 0109 GMT 5 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 4 Oct (AFP)--Jimmy Carter's government was accused here today of promoting a dangerous escalation in the Caribbean and of intensifying the colonialist character of its base at Guantanamo by its decision to strengthen forces there.

In an editorial, "Carter's Escalation in the Caribbean," the daily UNO joined in the criticism against the measures announced Monday by Carter to face the challenge caused by the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba.

A majority of Latin American observers and diplomats, and even people who read the news and are aware of international events, have received the handling of the so-called "minicrisis" with Cuba with skepticism and displeasure, the paper states. The daily also criticized the U.S. Government for having allowed the hegemonic Soviet claws to reach out to a dangerous point, and attributed Carter's decision to the approaching elections in the United States.

EL SALVADOR

REACTION TO DEATHS OF FOUR PEASANT LEADERS

Buses Burned

PA051930 Paris AFP in Spanish 1817 GMT 5 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Oct (AFP)--Unidentified individuals set fire to two urban buses in San Salvador today. The incidents were the first this weekend and could well herald greater problems in the wake of a decree issued by the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) calling for 3 days of mourning for the assassination of four peasant leaders.

Yesterday, a demonstration carried out in conjunction with the peasants' funeral marched through the city's main streets, causing great traffic congestion, but there were no incidents. However, last night members of the BPR again occupied the cathedral of San Salvador, they shouted slogans through loudspeakers and called on the people to overthrow Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's regime.

Cathedral Reoccupied

PA051244 Paris AFP in Spanish 0339 GMT 5 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Oct (AFP)--The San Salvador Cathedral was occupied again this afternoon by members of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR). According to official reports, at noon today the bodies of four peasant leaders who died in a clash with the military on Saturday were removed from the church.

At the conclusion of the funerals, the BPR abandoned the cathedral, which had been seized by an armed group on the previous Tuesday. Hours later, however, BPR members again took control of the cathedral and closed the streets around the church. They are calling on the people--through loudspeakers--to rise against the regime of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero.

It is believed that the new seizure of the San Salvador Cathedral will last for the 3 days of mourning decreed by the BPR. The mourning period ends on Saturday.

BOMB EXPLODES AT ATTORNEY GENERAL'S HOME

PA081646 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1605 GMT 8 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Santa Tecla, El Salvador, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--A bomb exploded early this morning at the home of Salvadoran Attorney General Fabio Hercules Pineda in the Las Delicias residential area here. Santa Tecla is 12 km west of the capital.

The device was planted by unidentified armed individuals. [sentence as received]

Meanwhile, a government vehicle parked in the Universitaria Norte residential area was set on fire in San Salvador.

FAPU DEMONSTRATION AT U.S. EMBASSY MARKS CHE DEATH

PA081839 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1721 GMT 8 Oct 79 PA

[By Rosendo Majano H.]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The violence affecting El Salvador for the past 3 and 1/2 years has not stopped despite government efforts and the constant appeals of various sectors for an end to the bloodshed. In the nearby city of Santa Tecla, 12 km west of here, a bomb today damaged the residence of Attorney General Fabio Hercules Pineda, and members of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) set fire to three government vehicles. This brings to 10 the number of government vehicles destroyed by leftwing extremists in the past 48 hours. According to FPL leaflets, these actions are being carried out to protest the violent death of four peasant leaders on 29 September in front of the Cavalry Garrison, 23 km west of here.

Today the leftwing United Popular Action Front (FAPU) held a demonstration at the University of El Salvador Law School in northern San Salvador and the U.S. Embassy, in the same area. The demonstrators set fire to a U.S. flag in front of the embassy.

FAPU said this action was to mark the 12th anniversary of the death of Argentine-Cuban guerrilla Ernesto "Che" Guevara in the Bolivian mountains.

Plainclothesmen kept the march under surveillance but there were no incidents.

COMMUNIST PARTY URGES ABSTENTION IN ELECTIONS

PA080423 Paris AFP in Spanish 0206 GMT 8 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Oct (AFP)--The Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES] urged the Salvadoran people here today to abstain from participating in the country's upcoming elections and to get organized in the struggle against the fascists until they are defeated.

The PCES representatives read a document during an anti-imperialist meeting held in the national auditorium of this capital to support the reconstruction of Nicaragua and the release of Latin American prisoners. The document urges the people of Latin America, especially the Central American people, to unite "in order to prevent the United States from succeeding in the revenge that it is preparing against free Nicaragua, because it would delay the liberation of all area countries."

The document adds that the bloody dictatorships of El Salvador and Guatemala, the increasingly rightist Honduran Government and the most reactionary forces in Central America, the United States and the continent are enraged and are preparing to seek their revenge against free Nicaragua.

Regarding the Salvadoran elections promised by the government for next March, the PCES notes that the fascists are not becoming democrats but are carrying out urgent maneuvers in order to improve their precarious situation both nationally and internationally. The Salvadoran communists believe that the revolution in that country has already started and add that the powerful strike movement, vigorously increased at the present time, comprises the efforts of the working class to assume the role of a vanguard which corresponds to its historical position.

GUATEMALA

NEPHEW OF PRESIDENT LUCAS GARCIA KIDNAPED

PA072038 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1943 GMT 7 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Young Jorge Garcia Granados, nephew of President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia and son of Jorge Garcia Granados, Revolutionary Party secretary general and private secretary of the presidency, was kidnaped here today. Garcia Granados' kidnapers killed a friend of his, Roberto Cordon Castillo, and a bodyguard who was with them, Andres Olivares Carrillo, because they resisted. Municipal firemen reported that Garcia Granados' chauffeur was also wounded during the incident.

Eyewitnesses said that Garcia Granados and his friend, Cordon Castillo, went to the Vista Hermosa softball stadium this morning to see a game. It was reported that the two youths were cut off by several unidentified armed individuals riding a pickup truck who forced Garcia Granados to go with them while they shot Cordon Castillo, the bodyguard and the chauffeur.

Police began an immediate search for the kidnapers by stopping automobiles leaving the capital.

Ruling Revolutionary Party spokesmen condemned the kidnaping, noting that it might set off a new wave of political violence in Guatemala. It was reported that the Garcia Granados family had not been threatened earlier and that it is not known where the group of kidnapers came from. The kidnap victim's father, Jorge Garcia Granados, is one of the key figures in Guatemalan political life as head of the Revolutionary Party. Garcia Granados has said he is trying to give the party a centrist position and that he repudiates leftwing and right-wing extremists.

FUR LEADER BRIEFLY KIDNAPED BY ANTICOMMUNIST GROUP

PA061322 Paris AFP in Spanish 0240 GMT 6 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Oct (AFP)--The social democratic United Revolutionary Front (FUR) charged here today that one of its leaders was kidnaped for 4 hours by members of the Secret Anticommunist Army (ESA).

In a press conference, FUR leaders said that Antonio Mendez, a member of the FUR Political Council, was stopped on the Inter-American Highway 15 km from Guatemala City by ESA members in the presence of policemen. Mendez said that his kidnapers told him he must leave the country as soon as possible and threatened to kill him if he does not do so.

The ESA has executed several persons in Guatemala and has issued a list of alleged communists whom it has threatened to kill. The ESA members told Mendez--we are an organization which operates in Central America; we are well-armed and ready to put an end to all communists, they added.

One of the prominent FUR leaders, former Guatemala City Mayor Manuel Colon Argueta, was assassinated on 22 March. The FUR leaders asked to meet with President Gen Romeo Lucas to give him details of the incident and to ask for guarantees for its members.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON EL SALVADOR BORDER DISPUTE

PA050353 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 26 Sep 79 p 2 PA

[Text] New Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso has said that the dispute over 149 square km of land is the main obstacle to a peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador.

Perez Cadalso was interviewed by Honduran newsmen. He said the border problem is the crucial point in the negotiations and there can be no subsequent agreements while it is not solved.

The new Honduran foreign minister said the government has documents that prove that those areas in dispute form part of the "national territory" and that they are considered as such by Honduras. But he indicated that the arguments of El Salvador must be considered.

He said the Honduran Government's position right now is one of possible negotiation since the so-called "mediation" is progressing through the civilized route of "direct contact." He said that if some issues are not solved through mediation, they will be taken to the International Court of Justice.

Perez Cadalso said is leaving for New York today to attend the UN Assembly. He said he does not rule out the possibility that he might meet with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Rodriguez Porth to exchange opinions.

Perez Cadalso also said a summit meeting of all the Central American rulers might be held before the end of the year, although he did not announce any date for the meeting.

POPULAR ORGANIZATIONS, PARTIES CREATE PATRIOTIC FRONT

PA050351 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1847 GMT 4 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--A Honduran Patriotic Front (FPH) has been created here to struggle against what has been called an "electoral fraud." The front is composed of 40 popular organizations and 4 political parties, of which only 1 is legally registered. The FPH is being coordinated by the National University, the Christian Democratic Party and the Federation of Womens Associations.

In a communique today, the FPH discusses immediate goals such as the release of "political prisoners," including the persons arrested during police actions to remove persons and peasants demanding true implementation of the agrarian reform. Another of the immediate goals of the FPH is the struggle for the registering of the Christian Democrats as a political party and an effective functioning of the present elections process. The FPH also advocates the defense and promotion of human rights, democratic liberties and social and economic achievements.

The FPH claims it will struggle to achieve respect for people's sovereignty, a more decent election process, defense of national sovereignty and peace, self-determination and solidarity with the people.

NICARAGUA

VENEZUELA, NOT U.S. TO TRAIN SANDINIST SOLDIERS

D'Escoto Denies U.S. Training

PA022140 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1927 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto today described as "absurd" the idea that U.S. instructors would train the Sandinist military. "Who trained Somoza's genocidal national guard? The United States. How could anyone think now that the same ones who trained the Somozists would train the soldiers of the Sandinist revolution?" said the Nicaraguan foreign minister to ACAN-EFE. He added he had been the subject of Sandinists being trained in U.S. schools in the Canal Zone in the press but that the subject was not discussed during the bilateral talks with the United States.

He described as "very constructive" the recent talks held by the Nicaraguan authorities with the United States in Washington.

"Above all, we must emphasize the agreement between the United States and Nicaragua to hold direct talks, without intermediaries, on the problem of Nicaragua's foreign debt. This is to our benefit," he said. He added: "It would have been worse to take the subject to the World Bank, the IMF or any other similar organization." He reaffirmed that Nicaragua will pay its foreign debt although we are morally "not obliged to do so." He said that $600 million must be paid this year to amortize the foreign debt left by Anastasio Somoza's regime.

Questioned about international aid being received by Nicaragua, he emphasized that "Spain is the country that has given the most generous aid to the Sandinist revolution. Spain has sent more than double the aid that the United States has, for example," he said. He said that his country still needs medicine and food in particular.

Regarding the dangers confronted by the Sandinist revolution, he said that "it is easy to create problems when there is hunger and more than 60 percent unemployment." He added that many demagogs are taking advantage of the status of the revolution, which is still young, to say that the revolutionaries are failing because there is still not enough food or housing for everyone.

Venezuelan Ambassador Comments

PA010026 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Sep 79 p 1 PA

[Text] The Venezuelan Army will train members of the Sandinist People's Army, the new Venezuelan ambassador to Nicaragua, Guillermo Yepes Boscan said yesterday in a news conference.

The ambassador said that two high-ranking Venezuelan officers visited this country to meet with top officials of our people's army. He said that the offer was made Wednesday afternoon to Commander Joaquin Cuadra who said that he will define the army's needs.

JOINT COMMITTEE PLEDGES SOLIDARITY WITH SALVADORANS

PA052248 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With the Peoples, made up of Sandinist youths, committees of peoples organizations and of the Nicaraguan Communist Party, the National University community and the Nicaraguan Teachers Association, has issued a statement of solidarity with the Salvadoran people.

The statement reveals the massacre of people's leaders and torture, imprisonment and persecution of the heroic Salvadoran people. The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With the Peoples emphatically condemns the Salvadoran military dictatorship and denounces to human rights organizations all the violations taking place in San Salvador. It also demands the end of all violent repression of our Salvadoran brothers and appeals to the dictatorial regime of General Romero to desist from persecution of its own people and to allow a democratic system--the demand of the people.

Press Conference Held

PA062155 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The Committee of Solidarity With Peoples held a press conference today in solidarity with the Salvadoran brothers. This committee was created to help all peoples of the world and not only those who suffer the cruelties of dictatorial regimes.

It was also created to help those peoples who are hit by natural disasters, committee coordinator Companera Socorro Galan said today.

Companera Galan said the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With Peoples emerged within the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers [ANDEN]. At a meeting with various mass organizations, they decided to give the solidarity committee an international character.

Companera Galan issued a call to the organizations which have not joined it to do so as soon as possible in order to consolidate this movement. She also said that today the committee is especially concerned for the Salvadoran people. It has decided to give moral and economic support to the Salvadoran brothers, who need it today.

The committee will meet at 1800 on Monday in auditorium No 12 of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua. This will be the first mass assembly of the committee to give support to our Salvadoran brothers. The members of the committee said their organization will help coordinate activities in solidarity with all peoples.

NICARAGUA, GRENADA ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

FL060111 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Oct 79 FL

[Text] It has been reported that according to a joint communique issued at the United Nations the governments of Nicaragua and Grenada have established diplomatic relations at the embassy level. The text states that relations were established in view of strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation which exist between the peoples and governments of Nicaragua and Grenada.

CUBAN TECHNICAL ADVISERS TO AID NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

PA031735 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpts] The National Autonomous University of Nicaragua [UNAN] does not have enough technical cadres to carry out university activities because many of the professors are working in government offices. In view of this, the Cuban people and government will give technical aid to Nicaragua. This aid will arrive in late October at the latest.

Let us listen to UNAN Professor Companero Miguel Angeli Avilez discuss this matter.

[Begin Avilez recording] We went to Cuba to state our need to fill technical positions at the university because, as you know, many professors have been mobilized to government sectors. We have many UNAN professors who are now working in various state entities. This is the case with the labor and social welfare ministers who worked with us. There are other personnel in the UNAN departments, sections and faculties whose positions are still vacant. Therefore, we need to fill these positions with technical advisers who [words indistinct] with the large turnover of students the university has.

[Question by unidentified speaker] In what areas of training will the Cuban technical aid be used?

[Answer] We were basically looking for [word indistinct] advisers and planning, curriculum and education experts. In other words, we were looking for experts in all areas needed to improve educatien in this country.

We know that Cuba is one of the most experienced countries in education matters. Cuba is devoted to education as a basic element for building a society. All the technicians needed to push production forward are prepared through education. The Cubans feel that without education there cannot be good health, that is, education is one of the main pillars of a society which seeks its own destiny. For this reason, we accepted the Cuban invitation to go there and tell them about our needs in the technical training field.

A very important thing which should also be stressed is the system of union organization within the education sector. Companeros [name indistinct] Amparo Gutierrez and myself were appointed by the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers [ANDEN] to go to Cuba. We are members of the ANDEN branch at the UNAN and, logically, our concern was also for the organization of unions, which is very significant and important. We were able to observe both small and large union groups. We also observed how the unions work at the municipal provincial and national levels. Therefore, all our questions about unions and education were answered satisfactorily.

[Question] When will the Cuban technical aid arrive?

[Answer] The Cubans are anxious to come, but we cannot bring them until we are organized internally. The UNAN is currently registering the organizing students. We will not ask them to come until we have solved all of our enrollment problems. I understand this will not be until the last week of October at the latest. [end recording]

Interview With Rector

PA061455 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Oct 79 PA

[Text] A delegation of the Nicaraguan National University, headed by rector Mariano Fiallos, returned from Cuba with aid from our Cuban brothers for the university. The promised aid will include human resources and will be implemented in medium and long-range programs.

During an interview by an "Atabal Sandinista" [radio program] reporter on the contribution of the Cuban people to the university, the rector said the following:

[Begin recording] A National University delegation went to Cuba mainly to obtain assistance from Cuban universities. We have obtained immediate emergency aid consisting of a number of teachers and advisers who will arrive immediately. The first ones will arrive next Monday and the rest will arrive during October. We may have from 20 to 30 teachers from Cuban universities coming here to teach. As you know, we presently have a critical shortage of teachers. We have also established an exchange between the Cuban universities and our own. Special emphasis will be placed on training our teachers through scholarships. This will be the first step.

These are the specific achievements of our visit and naturally there is also the information we received about special developments in higher education and the possibility of future cultural, scientific and technical exchange with the Cuban universities. [end recording]

MAP DECRIES PRC EFFORTS TO CONTROL GROUP

PA052023 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1713 GMT 5 Oct 79 PA

[by Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 5 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The (Marxist-Leninist) Popular Action Movement [MAP] charged that the PRC wanted to control this Nicaraguan organization in order to "neutralize" its struggle against "Yankee imperialism" and the working class' advance toward socialism. "PRC leaders wanted to use us by incorporating us into its harebrained policy of separating our peoples from their struggles, which we do not accept," a written MAP statement, which was published in this capital's media today says.

The revelation is part of an explanation that the movement has made to the Nicaraguan people concerning the Anti-Somozist People's Militias [MILPAS] which, according to MAP, were dissolved by its General Staff when the Somoza regime was toppled on 18 July.

MILPAS has been condemned by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate as being "just a revolutionary label, siding with the extreme leftwing and belonging to the counterrevolution."

Nicaraguan junta member Cmdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra discussed the subject last night, saying that it is a group of individuals thrown out of the FSLN for security reasons and not for their political ideology. A number of security measures to protect Sandinist combatants were adopted following their expulsion. Ortega said that a group of unionists who have been arrested had definitely been trying to pass for "revolutionaries" for sometime, when in fact they were "pro-Somoza agents disguised as revolutionaries."

In turn, government spokesmen have reiterated that MILPAS is still armed and trying to provoke the Sandinist People's Army and the militiamen who are conducting surveillance in the cities.

The MAP document says that during the insurrection the MILPAS fought in various cities and in some places even began the uprising and attacked national guard garrisons. The document also denies charges that it received foreign aid, stressing that the only offer made by the Chinese communists was turned down because it was contrary to "our revolutionary principles."

Last night and early this morning the army intensified an operation to disarm people who do not belong to the armed forces. Military patrols have closed off certain capital city sections with piles of stones. They are conducting strict surveillance and a thorough search of automobiles.

It was reported that the home of Melvin Wallace, newspaper EL PUEBLO editor, was searched last night but no one was arrested. This newspaper has been the spokesman of the MAP the Workers Front and MILPAS, precisely the organizations that official spokesmen label as "extreme leftwing counterrevolutionaries."

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT RETURNS WITH LOAN OFFERS

PA082331 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Oct 79 PA

[Text] A total of $50 million in loans, subject to ratification by the Nicaraguan Government, resulted from talks held by a Central Bank mission in Belgrade, where it met with a number of international banking representatives.

In what constitutes its biggest loan to any Latin American country to date, the special OPEC fund has offered $10 million, with a 15-year deadline and a 5-year grace period, to the Government of National Reconstruction. The interest rate for this loan is a 4 percent per year, with a 0.5 percent commission. OPEC organized this special fund 2 and 1/2 years ago as a gesture of solidarity with less developed countries.

The other loan, for a minimum of $40 million, is being granted by Latin American and Spanish central banks through a 1-year deposit, renewable for up to 5 years. The interest rate for this loan will be equivalent to current international interest rates. This rate will be adjusted every 6 months.

If the Government of National Reconstruction accepts this deposit, it will become effective 1 November.

According to Companero Arturo Cruz, president of the Central Bank and a member of the national banking delegation that traveled to Belgrade, since the economic commission for Latin America issued a declaration supporting the Government of National Reconstruction during a meeting in New York 3 weeks ago, international banks have been offering support to our development.

Regarding talks held with the IMF at the same meeting, Companero Cruz said this institution is very open and has offered its broad cooperation. The Government of National Reconstruction has already reached a $21 million compensatory credit agreement with the IMF. This fund is provided to countries where price reductions occur or where national disasters provoke currency problems.

The mission returned from Europe this past weekend.

GOVERNMENT TIGHTENS PASSPORT REGULATIONS

PA041440 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Oscar Salgado, the companero responsible for the General Emigration Directorate, has told La Voz de Nicaragua that the procedures to obtain passports are being processed according to the letter of the law. Notes and recommendations are no longer valid. In addition, there are no privileges for anyone, and anyone who expects to leave the country must fulfill all the requirements demanded by the emigration office.

This measure is an effort to prevent the departure of Somozists who seek to circumvent our laws.

Companero Salgado added that the number of Nicaraguans leaving the country has decreased. This means that they have chosen to work for their country rather than emigrate.

SANDINIST LEADERS ASSAIL 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

PA061754 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Sep 79 pp 1, 10 PA

[By Manuel Eugarrios]

[Excerpts] During a television appearance on Friday evening in which he was accompanied by revolution commanders Carlos Nunez and Luis Carrion, Interior Minister Tomas Borge made the surprise announcement he knew of plans to stage attempts against high-ranking leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

The interior minister and national FSLN director stressed that FSLN leaders are prepared to die for the people's cause but that the assassination of any leader would in no way change the course of the present revolutionary process because the FSLN's high command is composed of nine members.

He said that any such criminal action would only tend to radicalize the revolutionary process. Consequently, those who are conspiring against the revolution must realize once and for all that the more aggressive the counterrevolution is, the more aggressive the revolution's reaction will be.

Revolution's Achievements

The main objective of the televised appearance of the three commanders was to make known the revolution's achievements during the past 2 months. They mentioned the confiscation of 150 Somozist enterprises, the voiding of currency [desmonetizacion] to counteract the pillage by Somozists and the creation of the Sandinist People's Army, the Sandinist National Police and the First Military Artillery School.

They noted, however, that huge problems remain to be solved and the people must be aware of this fact. In this connection, they stressed that we have objective institutional limitations which domestic and foreign sectors are trying to use to discredit the revolution.

The following is a summary of the statements made by the three commanders:

Elimination of Terror

One of the greatest achievements of the revolution has been to stamp out Somozist terror. Today our children can go through our cities' streets freely and without fear and this is wonderful and edifying. In addition, education and health programs are being implemented for the benefit of our youth.

Another achievement has been the strengthening of the FSLN's unity which obviously guarantees the consolidation of our revolutionary process.

Nevertheless, this is only the first chapter of future great achievements favorable to our people, who were deprived from enjoying well-being and civilization for many years.

It is the Nicaraguan youth, who fought heroically and contributed with the largest amount of blood to overthrow the dictatorship, who are being threatened by the ultra-rightist and ultraleftist counterrevolution.

These counterrevolutionary groups know perfectly well that they have no possibility of restoring Somozism simply because the people will not allow them to do so. More than anything, they seek vengeance because they do not want us to reconstruct Nicaragua in peace. On the contrary, they seek to permeate us with hatred and fear. For this reason, their offenses are all the more reprehensible and criminal.

All agricultural centers installed in the 8 million manzanas which have been taken over by the state belong to the people and their production will result in benefits for our large working masses through hospitals, schools, housing and so forth.

For these reasons, the workers must roundly reject the elements of the Workers Front and other counterrevolutionary groups which are visiting state working centers to promote anti-Sandinist agitation.

It would be easy to increase salaries now and make everybody happy. However, if production levels are not raised in the end--and this is impossible at this time--the cost of living would skyrocket, affecting everybody. In other words, catastrophic inflationary spiral would be triggered at all levels.

All groups attacking the process are enemies of the revolution even if they clothe themselves with revolutionary phraseology, like the Nicaraguan Workers Central, which is trying to hamper work at the hospitals, thus maintaining a criminal attitude in opposition to the people.

TROTSKIYIST LEAGUE DEMANDS END OF 'PERSECUTION'

PA030242 Paris AFP in Spanish 0039 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Oct (AFP)--In a document released here today, some 200 militant Nicaraguan Trotskiyists stated that they fear for their lives and demanded that the Sandinist revolution convoke a constituent assembly. The group's headquarters are located in the city of Granada, 50 km east of Managua, where they have organized the Revolutionary Marxist League.

The document was released a few hours after the disappearance of Trotskiyist labor leader Ivan Soza, who was kidnaped in his house in Granada by a group of unidentified individuals.

According to the Trotskiyists, many of them have been threatened with imprisonment and they have spread the rumor that Soza is dead, but it has not been possible to confirm this.

The signatories of the document, who have identified themselves as followers [simpatizantes] of the Fourth International, demanded that Interior Minister Tomas Borge end the persecution of their movement.

Borge has publicly described the Trotskiyists as counterrevolutionaries similar to the neo-Somozists and he has already announced a number of measures against them.

According to the league members, they advocate the elimination of bureaucracy and the total disappearance of the bourgeoisie form the state's agencies so that, in full possession of political power, the workers and the peasants can march directly toward socialism.

They went on to affirm that in a constituent assembly both workers and peasants would be able to express themselves democratically and decide on which economic system the country's reconstruction should be based.

The signatories of the document concluded by saying that Nicaraguan workers are capable of struggling to bring about an uninterrupted revolution in Nicaragua. They can also help organize a world workers party in accordance with Trotskiyist principles.

MANAGUA CDS DEMANDS VIGILANCE AGAINST SOMOZISTS

PA067423 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 28 Sep 79 P 3 PA

[Communique of the Sandinist Defense Committee organizations of Managua--date not given]

[Text] Let us defend the revolution, let us control Somozism.

The Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS] organizations of Managua, representatives of the broad masses of the Sandinist people of Managua Department, express our position on the immediate need to exercise absolute and organized control of the Somozists and other enemies of our revolution.

Our heroic and unyielding people, who fought one of the fiercest dictatorships of Latin America, today demand a complete end to the last remnants of that dark night of the long-suffering fatherland of Sandino and Carlos Fonseca.

That is why we swore that the blood of our heroes and martyrs has not been shed in vain. We who have survived will work unceasingly to constantly be on guard against those evil individuals. We will make people's justice a reality because it has been an old desire of our exploited brothers.

The diehards of the ousted dictatorship are not happy with their defeat and are carrying out actions to harm our revolutionary process.

We will watch their actions and movements. We are going to denounce them publicly. We will prevent their infiltration into our revolutionary organizations. We will be alert against their plots.

We invite all our Nicaraguan brothers to exercise their patriotic right to eradicate forever the last remnants of Somozism.

All Nicaraguans, today just as yesterday, united in Sandino's struggle, will make a reality of the dream of our long-remembered brothers who gave up their lives without asking for anything in return.

Sandino lives, death to Somozism!

The march to victory is not over!

Fatherland or death; we shall win!

From Sandino's fatherland, the people in their mass organizations, toward people's power.

CASTRO TO PARTICIPATE IN UN GENERAL DEBATE

FL081052 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 8 Oct 79 FL

[Text] In the next few days Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, will travel to New York to participate in the general debate of the 34th UN General Assembly. At the United Nations Fidel will explain the nonalined countries views and the agreements of the sixth summit conference held in Havana.

Reuter Report

WA082055 London REUTER in English 2016 GMT 8 Oct 79 WA

[Text] United Nations, Oct 8, REUTER--Cuban President Fidel Castro will arrive in New York on Wednesday for his first visit to the United Nations since he participated in the 1960 summit session of the General Assembly, informed sources said today. They said an advance party of Cuban security agents is already in the city, and there will be about 200 people in the presidential party.

Earlier today, Cuba announced that Dr Castro would visit the United Nations.

Dr Castro is expected to address the General Assembly on Thursday or Friday to report on the recent Havana summit meeting of the non-aligned movement, of which he is chairman.

His impending visit has already caused a monumental headache for U.S. and U.N. security services. Thousands of Cubans, who demonstrated outside the United Nations last Friday for a rally arranged in the belief he would address the General Assembly that day, are expected to return when he finally makes his appearance.

REUTER reports Castro to arrive New York 10 October.

COMMENTARY VIEWS UPCOMING CASTRO SPEECH AT UNITED NATIONS

FL090136 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 79 FL

[Minguel Rivero commentary]

[Text] The 34th UN General Assembly is now at the stage of general debate. The agenda consists of 125 points and it is estimated that the work of this assembly, at plenary sessions and in committees, will last approximately 3 months.

The presence at the United Nations of our commander in chief, prime minister [as heard] and President of the Councils of State and Ministers Fidel Castro, undoubtedly has generated great expectations at the United Nations. It should be clarified that in this case Fidel is going to the United Nations under a mandate of the nonalined countries movement. The text of the final declaration of the nonalined sixth summit held in Havana reads as follows in paragraph 266: "The conference has entrusted Cuba, as chairman of the nonalined movement and host country, with the task of presenting to the 34th UN General Assembly the declarations and resolutions of the sixth summit held in Havana." This will be the main task of our commander in chief.

Earlier, just a few days ago, from 4 to 6 October, there was an extraordinary meeting at the United Nations of the foreign ministers of the nonalined countries movement and they adopted a common strategy to cope with this General Assembly session. The meeting was chaired by Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca since Cuba is chairman of the movement. It was agreed at this meeting to give priority to 20 topics at this UN General Assembly. The topics primarily refer to southern Africa, the Middle East situation and the situation in Palestine, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

We should recall, for example, that the Middle East situation was broadly discussed and analyzed at the sixth summit and it was agreed to condemn the Camp David agreements. The situation in Zimbabwe also was broadly discussed and it is even now being discussed at a special meeting in London.

Logically, all these topics should be covered in the statements which the president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers will make on behalf of the nonalined countries. At the inaugural session of the nonalined countries summit, Fidel outlined the international situation and said it was time for the nonalined countries movement to move from rhetoric to action. We should expect that this will be the tone of his speech at the United Nations.

VIERA ADDRESSES NONALINED COUNTRIES MEETING AT UNITED NATIONS

FL060341 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0232 GMT 6 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The nonalined ministerial extraordinary meeting which is being held at UN headquarters in New York has ended its general debate and has begun to consider the draft of the final declaration. It has been reported that the last session, which was presided over by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, heard presentations by representatives of more than 30 countries and approved 8 of 26 paragraphs contained in the draft of the final declaration. The speeches dealt with general topics of greatest importance to the movement and pointed out Cuba's efforts in the successful organization of the sixth summit.

In referring to the agreements reached in Havana, Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Jose R. Viera stated that Cuba will guide its actions based on the spirit and letter of the declaration approved by the sixth summit. In his remarks Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Jose R. Viera stated that Cuba will defend the unity of the nonalined movement and will oppose all attempts to divide or sidetrack its objectives. After expressing his support for the draft of the nonalined final declaration to the UN General Assembly, he also expressed support for an amendment proposed by Libya condemning continued French intervention in Africa. In another part of his speech Viera stated that the U.S. Government attempts to increase its military presence in the Caribbean and Indian Ocean threaten the security of the nonalined countries of those regions. He emphasized that this increase in the already considerabley U.S. military activity in those areas threatens the nonalined countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as the Arab, African and Asian states bordering the Indian Ocean.

The nonalined ministerial meeting at the United Nations condemned the unjustifiable detention and jailing of Juan Mari Bras, secretary general of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party. In one of the eight paragraphs approved in the draft of the declaration to the General Assembly, the ministerial meeting recalls the recent decision on Puerto Rico adopted by the nonalined movement chiefs of state or government and that by the UN Decolonization Committee. Even though a substantial part of the topic on the Middle East was pending it was reported that the ministers approved a paragraph stressing that the Palestinian problem is the center of the crisis in that region. It was announced that the Camp David issue and the separate agreements between Egypt and Israel will be the main centers of attention in the upcoming deliberations.

Communique Issued

FL070413 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0345 GMT 7 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The urgent need to implement the decisions made at the Havana nonalined countries sixth summit conference has been reaffirmed at the nonalined countries ministerial-level meeting at the United Nations.

The meeting was chaired by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. A six-point communique was approved on activities of the nonalined countries movement at the current UN General Assembly. The foreign ministers proposed to give priority to a number of topics included in the assembly agenda concerning the Middle East, Cyprus, Namibia, South Africa, Rhodesia, decolonization and disarmament, and, on the economic field, to try to give special assistance to Nicaragua.

U.S. NAVAL MANEUVERS IN CARIBBEAN REPORTED

FL052352 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 5 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Washington--A Pentagon spokesman officially confirmed the information which has appeared in the press about the start of a 2-week maneuver by U.S. naval forces in the Caribbean. The spokesman announced that a U.S. Atlantic Fleet operational unit, made up of 16 ships including the Forrestal atomic aircraft carrier, will be taking part in the maneuvers. Nor does the Pentagon hide the fact that there are plans to retain the forementioned unit in the Caribbean after completion of the maneuvers, which will include a series of landing operations by North American troops.

GRANMA COMMENTS ON CARTER'S 'ARTIFICIAL CRISIS'

FL291511 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1233 GMT 29 Sep 79 FL

[GRANMA article: "Synthesis of the Development of the Artificial Crisis Created by the United States"--date not given]

[Text] The most immediate origin of this subject dates from 30 August when Frank Church, Democratic Senator from Idaho, made a statement in his home state. According to reports, on that day Frank Church said that the intelligence services had confirmed the existence of Soviet combat troops in Cuba and he called on President Carter to demand their withdrawal. Church publicly acknowledged that the day before he had received a call from North American Secretary of State Cyrus Vance who confirmed the existence of the troops. Church stated that the State Department has requested an explanation from the Soviet Embassy on the situation. From that moment on, a campaign was unleashed in which the main role quickly passed into the hands of the present North American administration and to President Carter personally.

It is significant that the launching of this campaign coincided with the start of the nonalined countries sixth summit conference. During the sixth summit the magnitude and tone of the declarations made by North American politicians and officials revealed the efforts to plot a crisis without any true basis whatsoever. We can say, for example, that on 31 August Hodding Carter, spokesman for the U.S. State Department, pointed out that the presence of what appears to be a Soviet combat unit was recently confirmed to be present in Cuba. Hodding Carter stated that this is the first time that we have been able to confirm the presence of a Soviet land troop unit on the island.

According to the report, Hodding Carter stated that on 29 August the Soviet charge d'affaires had been called so as to explain to him North American concerns about the Soviet land combat unit. Although Frank Church had spoken about the matter on 30 August, now Hodding Carter claimed the initiative for the administration by stating that they, the government, had addressed the matter 1 day earlier. This was, among other things, the start of a race as to who could make matters worse. In this way, the statements continued--Senator Richard Stone spoke; so did Harry Byrd of Virginia, Robert Dole and others.

The clamor continued along its course. The republican presidential candidate--it would be better to say the aspiring candidate--John Connally said he was very concerned with the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba. He made this statement in an interview with NEWSWEEK magazine and he linked this issue to the SALT II treaty.

By 4 September the problem had grown. On that day it was learned that President Carter was briefed by the intelligence community on the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba. A National Security Council meeting was held to study the situation. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided to suspend discussions on the ratification of the SALT II treaty and to hold a closed door session the next day with the head of the CIA and the secretary of state. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee meeting was a briefing on the situation of Soviet troops in Cuba and was aimed at studying this problem. For his part, Jody Powell, White House press secretary, reported that the next day Vance would hold a press conference to deal with the matter. Frank Church, who apparently had set off the issue, appeared on the CBS television network and continued to insist on the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Cuban territory. And of course Henry Kissinger, former secretary of state, could not be left out. He also felt called on or obliged to say something, and so from Brussels he condemned the alleged presence of Soviet troops in Cuba. According to the Washington STAR, the administration keeps Kissinger informed and they had consulted him on this issue.

The most imaginative inventions could not be left out. NBC reported in a 1900 newscast on 4 September that there were indications that the Soviets were building a nuclear weapons base in Cuba. On this same topic, according to an article by (Lawrence Moulson), AP reporter, Church stated that the senators wanted to know how long the troops had been in Cuba, what was their mission and what were the implications for the United States and other countries in the Western Hemisphere by their presence on the island. In addition, Church added that the United States deserves from President Fidel Castro an explanation of how his willingness to allow Soviet troops to carry out military maneuvers on the island is in line with his adherence with the principles of the nonalined movement.

More meetings and declarations were made on subsequent days while the sixth summit was successfully meeting in Havana. And on 7 September with the first parting of the mountains, [as received] President Carter spoke on television for only 5 minutes in a pathetically ridiculous manner.

According to an AFP dispatch, Carter stated that this is the time to show a firm diplomacy but we should not become frightened and exaggerate [the situation]. According to the press agency, Carter stressed that the Soviet brigade which was probably installed several years ago in Cuba lacked any offensive capability against the United States and it was only armed with conventional weapons.

Of course Carter's words did not have the allegedly desired effect of claming [the situation]. Many other leaders felt obliged to continue speaking. There was no lack of those who began referring to faults in American intelligence for not discovering what was now the object of so much scandal. On 8 September, for example, Maj Gen George Keegan, former chief of the North American Air Force, said that the Defense Department knew about the existence of the combat force five or six years ago. For his part, retired Lt Gen (Daniel Graham), head of the CIA [as heard], told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that while he occupied that position the intelligence did not tell him anything about those Soviet troops in Cuba. In addition, the former CIA chief said that there was absolutely no evidence of Soviet military combat units in Cuba despite the reconnaissance photographs which were taken. Even Gerald Ford, former President, took part in the matter. He called it a low blow to insinuate that during his government in 1976 the administration became aware of a Soviet troop presence in Cuba. Then the sixth summit was concluding.

Retired generals such as John Singlaub, former Yankee chief of staff in South Korea, and senators, representatives and other politicians made statements in more or less threatening terms toward Cuba. The Republican Ronald Reagan joined the chorus by equally threatening the USSR and Cuba. Others continued mixing the matter of SALT II with the Soviet brigade in Cuba.

On 14 September the House of Representatives voted on an amendment on military credit laws which would prohibit any reduction of personnel or equipment at Guantanamo Naval Base and, for someone who does not want something, they continued talking about increasing the military budget. Several congressmen, among them aspirants to the presidency, have been threatening to oppose the ratification of the SALT II treaty if the Soviet troops are not withdrawn from Cuba. The language has been the same, alike in every statement and on every day until the consecration yesterday which was officiated by President Carter and his advisers. Then the Yankee leader met no less than 3 times in less than 24 hours with his National Security Council to deal with what some of his own spokesmen say is not a crisis but a problem.

COMMENTARY SAYS CARTER PLANS CARIBBEAN 'MILITARIZATION'

PA070204 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Oct 79 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpt] In the wake of the artificial crisis created by the United States over the existence of a training center with Soviet personnel in our country, the U.S. imperialists have been bold enough to proclaim themselves defenders of the Central American and Caribbean countries in the face of what Washington has described as a Cuban and Soviet threat against peoples of the area.

No one believes this affirmation by those who created, armed and for many years supported bloody dictators Anastasio Somoza and Rafael Leonidas Trujillo and by those who continue to maintain the fascist tyrannies established under U.S. sponsorship in Haiti, Guatemala and El Salvador.

On 1 October U.S. President James Carter spoke on radio and television to discuss the matter of the Soviet training center in Cuba, established in our country in 1962. In his speech Carter announced the formation of a military strike force in Key West, the expansion and regularization of war maneuvers in the Caribbean and the sending of 1,500 Marines to Guantanamo Naval Base, which the United States occupies on Cuban territory against the will of our people and government. This entire war-oriented program, he said, is being established to confront the threat that Soviet-Cuban military relations pose for Caribbean and Central American countries.

In truth it is not the presence of Soviet military personnel in Cuba which scares government circles in Washington, but the increasing number of countries in this area taking a progressive path in their domestic and foreign policy and refusing to continue to be subject to U.S. imperialist monopolies. Ultraconservative U.S. sectors have been terrified by the Sandinist revolution's victory in Nicaragua and by the intensification of the liberation struggles being waged by the Salvadoran and Guatemalan peoples.

According to the Nicaraguan newspaper BARRICADA, the most reactionary U.S. sectors cannot even conceive a process of opening, democratization, independence and sovereignty in Latin America; they are even less able to understand the turning of our peoples' revolutionary inclinations into a new dawn for Latin Americans. Commenting on the military plans announced by Carter, Puerto Rican Socialist Party President Carlos Galliza has affirmed that behind the U.S. farce over the presence of Soviet advisers in Cuba lies the U.S. interest in increasing its military intervention in the Caribbean.

Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley has also stated firmly that the existence of the training center in Cuba does not pose any threat to his country or to any other Latin American or Caribbean nation.

No one in the world has given any credit to Carter's bravado, behind which lie domestic political reasons.

For the peoples of our America it is very clear that threats can only come from the United States, our secular enemy.

U.S. 'RACISM,' SUPPORT OF SOUTH AFRICA SCORED

FL060434 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0345 GMT 6 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Today Cuba condemned the racial discrimination to which the Indian, Chicano and Puerto Rican minorities are subjected in the United States and the support which that country, Israel and others provide to the South African racist regime. In her remarks to the UN Commission for Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Affairs, the Cuban delegate Maria de los Angeles Flores stated that the persistence of the racist regimes in southern Africa is only possible because of the economic, political and military support they receive from the United States, Israel and some Western countries. She recalled that the leaders meeting at the nonalined movement sixth summit reaffirmed that racism, including Zionism, racial discrimination and especially apartheid are crimes against humanity.

UN DELEGATE BERATES INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS

FL090314 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0308 GMT 9 Oct 79 FL

[Text] At the United Nations, Cuba has accused the industrialized capitalist countries of stubbornly adhering to an unfair international economic order, thereby widening the gap that separates them from the underdeveloped countries. Speaking during debate at the UN General Assembly's second economic committee, Cuban delegate Ernesto Lopez Paz also condemned the blockade that the U.S. Government has maintained against our country for 18 years.

Referring to the status of international negotiations, he stressed that the response of most capitalist countries to a highly flexible position of the underdeveloped countries has been misunderstanding, bickering and haughtiness. The Cuban delegate to the United Nations went on to point out that the recent nonalined countries sixth summit set important guidelines to defend legitimate and real interests ofthe nations of the nonalined movement.

POLITBURO MEMBER MIRET ENDS VISIT TO BERLIN

FL090406 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0345 GMT 9 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Pedro Miret Prieto, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Cuba, has left for Havana after attending the commemoration of the 30th founding anniversary of the GDR in Berlin. Miret Prieto, who also is member of the Council of State, headed the Cuban delegation to the commemoration. The delegation included Julio Garcia Olivera, member of the party Central Committee and Cuban ambassador to the GDR.

BRIEFS

PARTY OFFICIAL IN CAMAGUEY--Faustino Perez, member of the Party Central Committee and chief of the Council of Ministers office for servicing people's government organs, has ended a 2-day tour of Camaguey Province. At a meeting held with representatives of the Camaguey press, Faustino Perez called his tour intensive and productive. He visited various schools, public services and industrial centers. He also visited the modern Batalla de las Guasimas sugar mill [under construction] and Cruce de la Trocha polytechnical school, both located in the municipality of Vertientes. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Oct 79 FL]

IDEOLOGICAL DRIVE--The Camilo [Cienfuegos] and Che [Guevara] ideological drive begins on Monday throughout the country under the motto: The best homage is daily fulfillment of duty. The thinking, revolutionary action and internationalist principles of both heroes will be emphasized during the drive which will be conducted from 8 to 28 October coinciding with the 20th anniversary of the disappearance of Camilo Cienfuegos. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Oct 79 FL]

LIGHT INDUSTRY FACTORIES--Three factories valued at 181 million pesos will begin operations before the end of the year in Villa Clara, Havana City and Matanzas. This was announced at a Light Industry Ministry meeting in Matanzas. The factories are a textile mill in Villa Clara at a cost of 143 million pesos, a corrugated cardboard box factory in Havana City at a cost of 20 million pesos and a textile mill in Matanzas at a cost of 18 million pesos. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Sep 79 FL]

ALLEGED COUP CONSPIRATORS TO BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL

PA052021 Paris AFP in Spanish 1704 GMT 5 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 5 Oct (AFP)-- National District Attorney Julio Ibarra Rios announced last night that 17 persons will be brought to trial today on charges of participating in an alleged conspiracy to overthrow President Antonio Guzman's government.

According to the district attorney, the conspirators sought to place in power a civilian-military junta to be headed by former Generals Demetrio Cedano, Leoncio Garcia y Garcia and Aurelio Polanco Rosario. The following were also implicated: former General Ramon Soto Echavarria; former Colonels Felix Maria Vivieca, Luis Arzeno Regalado y Ojeda Valenzuela, Maj Pablo Rodriguez, Dr Manuel Jimenez Rodriguez agronomist Francisco Aquino Garcia, medical Capt Franklyn del Rosario Polanco, retired Lt Bernardo Santana, former Sgt Eladio Amador Garcia, Pedro Donato Pimentel Rosario; Dr Luis Euripides Arzeno Romero, as well as Leopoldo Perez Sanchez, former ambassador to Panama, who is at large; and Dr Manuel Perez Sosa, who is asylum in the Mexican Embassy.

During a news conference, attorney Ibarra said that the interrogation of the accused has provided indisputable preliminary evidence. He said that the case would now be sent to a district court. The attorney said that in addition to the documents concerning the case there is a great number of weapons.

Details of Plot Revealed

PA060137 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2228 GMT 5 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 5 Oct (LATIN)--A civilian-military junta would have been established after the overthrow of President Antonio Guzman's government if the abortive plot planned for 26 September had been successful, the attorney general investigating the case has announced.

This disclosure is included in the file drawn up against 18 persons charged with plotting to overthrow the government. The file was revealed by District Attorney Julio Ibarra Rios. According to the file, Gen Leoncio Garcia y Garcia, Gen Aurelio del Rosario Polanco and Gen Demetrio Cedano Suero would have formed part of the junta. The names of the civilian members were not mentioned. Ret Col Luis Manuel Perello Soto said in a press conference at the Office of the District Attorney that he was invited to a meeting where details of the plot were concluded but that he left the meeting.

The deaths of President Guzman, Vice President Jacobo Majluta, Secretary Baldez Hilario, Interior and Police Secretary Vicente Sanchez Baret and Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) Secretary General Jose Francisco Pena Gomez were planned at that meeting. According to the plan, Army Chief Maj Gen Ramiro Matos Gonzalez would also be arrested. Those involved in the plot told Colonel Infante [as received] that other retired generals were aware of the plot but he believes these were only mentioned so he would join the plot.

Ibarra Rios said interrogations have provided indisputable preliminary evidence. He said that as evidence of the crime the authorities have confiscated a large number of weapons including machineguns, submachine guns, grenades and rifles.

Former President Joaquin Balaguer has announced that he is drafting a document on alleged humiliations his Reformist Party [PR] has suffered in the past few days as a result of the denunciation of the plot. He said Interior and Police Secretary Vicente Sanchez Baret's statement that PR headquarters in 83 municipalities were opened to celebrate the government's overthrow was monstrous.

COUNTRIES REACT AGAINST U.S. MEASURES ON TROOPS ISSUE

FL061948 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 6 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Four Caribbean governments, including Jamaica, have reacted sharply to the measures announced by U.S. President Jimmy Carter to counter the alleged presence of Russian combat troops in Cuba.

In a joint communique, the governments of Jamaica, Grenada, Guyana and St Lucia have [words indistinct] for the principles of noninterference and nonintervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states and declared their opposition to any measures which violated these principles.

The (?communique) issued in Georgetown, Guyana, reaffirmed that no decision affecting the peace in the Caribbean could be taken without proper consultation and without the full [words indistinct] of the sovereign governments representing them. The four countries declared their rejections of any perception of the Caribbean region as a sphere of influence for any great power and emphasized their commitment to the principle of peaceful coexistence [words indistinct] detente in all regions of the world.

The joint communique also went on to reaffirm the four governments' determination to ensure that their principles are fully respected and applied in the Caribbean region.

GRENADA

BISHOP SAYS CARTER'S ACTIONS 'DESPERATE'

FL082213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 8 Oct 79 FL

[Text] St George's, Grenada--Prime Minister Maurice Bishop today said that the measures announced by U.S. President James Carter for the Caribbean are desperate ones. Bishop urged the region's progressive forces to condemn these actions.

After warning that a weak president is a dangerous one precisely because he resorts to desperate measures, the Grenadian leader said that the recent White House decisions reveal an effort to halt the growing unpopularity of the U.S. President. Raising tension because of internal considerations is a desperate measure, the Grenadian prime minister said today shortly before leaving for the UN General Assembly, where he will speak on this subject according to what he told PRENSA LATINA.

Bishop recalled that Carter's first announcement [as heard] came amid the celebration of the nonalined countries sixth summit conference in Cuba, which shows U.S. anxiety and desperation to try to tarnish Cuba's image.

JAMAICA

JUF CALLS FOR OBJECTIVITY IN MEDIA

FL071813 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 7 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The Jamaica United Front [JUF] has called on the media in Jamaica to reexamine the role of the journalists and all professional media employees to see whether there are not shortcomings in the media in Jamaica. In a news release the JUF charged that sections of the media play partisan politics to further disrupt the already slow process of economic recovery. It urged the media to do everything to unite Jamaicans for the common good of all. The JUF also urged that objectivity be put back into the profession of journalism.